Payment Handler API

Introduction

Flow:

- 1. Users grant permission to origins which provides payment handlers, such as retail or bank sites.
- 2. Payment handlers are registered via service worker registration, lists of enabled payment methods and capabilities of payment handlers are specified using paymentManager attribute in ServiceWorkerRegistration interface.
- 3. When <u>PaymentRequest::show()</u> is called, UA matches and displays a list of <u>payment</u> instruments which are able to handle this payment request.
- 4. After an instrument is selected by the user, a <u>PaymentRequestEvent</u> is fired in the target payment handler (service worker) whose <u>PaymentManager</u> the instrument was registered with.
- 5. The payment handler processes the request and provides the response to UA using <u>PaymentRequestEvent::respondWith()</u>.

Ref: <u>https://www.w3.org/TR/payment-handler/#model</u>

Chrome Process Content Process (Multiple) nsIPaymentUIService DOM Main Thread (Front End) API PPaymentRegu PPaymentReque nsIPaymentRequestService PaymentRequestManager estChild stParent nsIPaymentDBService ServiceWorkerManager (JS-implemented XPCOM component) ServiceWorkerManager Main thread Worker thread Payment Handlers(SW) PBackground ServiceWorkerManagerService Thread

Proposed Architecture

Why main thread bounded instead of using background thread?

- Frequent interaction with browser UI but limited interaction (PaymentRequestEvent + PaymentResponse) with SWs
- A bit simpler architecture on the storage part using JS-implemented XPCOM component to utilize IndexDB directly (Push API impl. for ref.)

Implementation Subtasks:

- 1. nslPaymentDBService: JS-Implemented XPCOM component to use indexDB for storing instrument records
 - PushService.jsm
 - PushDB.jsm
- 2. ServiceWorkerRegistration::PaymentManager
 - Implemented by both <u>ServiceWorkerRegistrationMainThread</u> and <u>ServiceWorkerRegistrationWorkerThread</u>
 - <u>PaymentInstruments</u>: API for interacting with the local storage (through nsIPaymentDBService) such as set/get instrument records
- 3. **PaymentRequest.show()**: For each paymentMethod in the request, determine which payment handlers support this method.
 - Implement a matching algorithm which interacts with nsIPaymentDBService to find a candidate list of payment handlers
 - Interact with browser UI to show candidates for user to choose
 - Trigger the dispatch of PaymentRequestEvent to selected payment handlers
- 4. PaymentRequestEvent
 - Dispatch a PaymentRequestEvent triggered by PaymentRequest.show() to the payment handler chosen by user
 - WIP Patches
 - Provide UA payment responses by PaymentRequestEvent::respondWith()
 - Spec Pull Request: Define <u>PaymentRequestEvent.respondWith()</u> behavior.
 - Implement PaymentRequestEvent::openWindow()
 - Spec Issue: Open Window Algorithm

Reference

[1] API for accessing the target SW from SWMS:

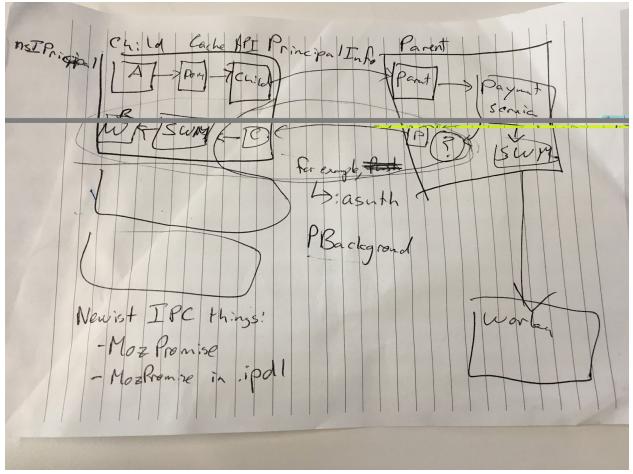
https://bugzilla.mozilla.org/show_bug.cgi?id=1368625

[2] https://www.w3.org/TR/payment-handler/

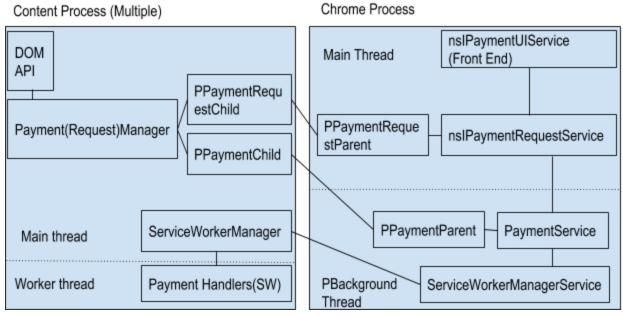
[3] BackgroundSync API: https://bugzilla.mozilla.org/show_bug.cgi?id=1217544

[4] Cache API:

https://blog.wanderview.com/blog/2014/12/08/implementing-the-serviceworker-cache-api-in-gec ko/ [5] Suggested architecture draft from bkelly



[6] Proposed Architecture using PBackground



Why PBackground?

- To be complied with other service worker related API, such as cache API and background sync API, and be easier to fit into the new architecture of SW.
- Easier to support non-e10s mode in the future by migrating PBrowser to PBackground.
- Move IPC overhead from main thread of chrome process to PBackground thread.
- Easier to communicate with storages in the future using QuotaClient + SQLite/mozStorage (Cache and backgroundsync API impl. for ref.)